FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It seems that we are now fighting Mexico for " indemnity and security." Every one must see that the first is utterly un-

loss of the many thousand brave men whose corpses are now festering in the chaparrals of Mexico! Will land or money do it? 'We cannot get them if they will. All the valuable lands of Mexico are private property; and as to money, it is impossible to get from her the tenth part of the sum required for the daily subsistence of our armies. Will her mines indemnify us ! Let us inquire first if they enriched Spain during the three hundred years that she possessed them. Will they be more profitable to us than they were to her ?

But let us see if we can get " security ;" for " se curity" is something that we certainly need-not against Mexico; for so far as she is concerned we have never been in the slightest danger. No one is now so shallow as to believe that, since the batintention of attacking us. True, she attacked our troops when they invaded her soil; but she did it for the same reason that the sparrow will endeavor to defend its nest from the assaults of the eagle.

'The "security" that we need is security against the mal-administration of the Executive. Do we not need an amendment of the constitution which shall place the movements of our armies beyond the control of Executive power? Let us suppose that hereafter some " hair-brained young man" succeed in reaching the Presidential chair; and let us suppose further, that the "hyperbolical fiend of foreign conquest shall so get possession of "his weak pia mater" that, like a second Malvolio, he can "talk of nothing" but glory. If such a man be sufficiently tool-hardy to throw himself over a precipice into the midst of a foreign war, is he to be permitted to drag the nation after him? Even now we are dared to refuse to follow the Executive lead. We boast of our constitution as the perfection of

human wisdom; let us see if it be not found here-

after to possess some unhappy defects. But, according to others, we are now fighting to sustain "the honor and glory of the nation." not difficult to see how a man may acquire glory by defending his country; but how he is to gain i by assaulting a weak and powerless people, is not so clear. If I, who am six feet high, attack my pigmy neighbor without provocation, and beat and abuse him beyond measure, instead of glory, I acquire everlasting disgrace. I exhibit myself to the world as a dastardly ruffian. But if I continue my assault until my victim, in utter despair, offers to give up his farm or his purse to purchase a respite from my ill usage, shall I not cover myself with eternal infamy if I take them, by thus giving proof that I was governed by the meanest and vilest motives in making the attack ? But if we could gain any amount of glory by the present war, would it look magnanimous in us to acquire it at the expense of the blood. the tears, and sorrows of Mexico? Would not the heartlessness and cruelty of such a course disgrace

Conquests are in general alike injurious both to the victors and the vanquished. The most of those conquerors that we read of in history were the meanest, vilest, most unconscionable scoundrels that ever disgraced the world. Their principal characteristic was a ferecious recklessness of human life and happiness.

the name of a Christian nation?

The Cabinet appears to be actuated by a spirit so dark and vindictive towards Mexico that it is perfectly appalling. Their only fixed line of policy is to "kill, kill, kill." The feeling of patriotism, heretofore considered as the first of human virtues, is punished in Mexicans as the most atrocious of crimes. Any attempt to defend their native country is stigmatized as an insurrection and punished by shooting its abettors. Every man taken with arms in his hands is called a guerrilla, and every petty subaltern appears to feel at perfect liberty to inflict military execution upon all guerrillas without the slightest hesitation. Not only so, but they are insulted, scoffed at, jeered, and assailed with opprobrious epithets, even when being led out to be shot. And if an American is found slain by a private assassin, his comrades immediately murder a score of the first Mexicans they meet, whether innocent or guilty, by way of revenge. Truly,

" Man's inhumanity to man,

If we will take the trouble to read the history of the American Revolution, we shall find that the noble and patriotic men who distinguished themselves under GREENE, SUMTER, MARION, and others were reduced to a state but little superior to Mexican guerrillas. They were at times almost totally disorganized, and without food, clothing, or arms, Yet who does not admire the noble perseverance with which they adhered to the fortunes of their unhappy country ? Shall we insult the memory of same virtues which they exhibited? It is of no avail to tell us that guerrillas are desperate and lawless men. What has made them desperate and lawless, but our own unprovoked invasion of their country?

The friends of the Executive tell us we must send an immense army to Mexico for the purpose of producing "a moral effect." And, astonishing as it may seem, some Whig gendemen unite with them in the opinion. What do they mean by "a moral Is jt not the effect of fear ! The purpose then is avowed that Mexico is to be frightened and dragooned into compliance with our terms. But men who are governed by the fear of military power are slaves. Are we, then, to enslave Mexico?

But if we assist the Executive in enslaving foreign countries, how long will it be before he will be desirous of attempting the same process upon ourselves! Even now his partisans deprecate all freedom of debate, lest Mexico shall hear of it. No man is to be permitted to breathe a whisper in favor of truth and justice, lest Mexico shall be encouraged to resist.

We have always supposed that perfect freedom of speech and debate was the birthright of every American. Must we now give them up to accom-modate President Polk! Was there any contract, express or implied, at his inauguration that, during his Administration the nation should wear a gag?

But what sort of Democracy is this, which takes upon itself all the attributes of the most odious tyranny ? . A Democracy that seeks to enslave nations abroad and suppress all freedom of speech at home; a Democracy that demands immense standing armies, burdens posterity with a prodigious national debt, asks for taxes on all the necessaries of life, and contemptuously refuses the smallest pittance to improve our condition at home? Is such

a Democracy worth supporting?

AN OLD FARMER.

A remarkable case of Somnambulism occurred at Easton, Pa. on Monday week. A lad of 16, who had been medically treated for a cold, rose from his bed, went through several apartments to the street, run the round of several streets in a pelting rain with only a shirt on, into a hotel where he saw a light, and being recognised was roused. He had been fright-ened by a dream that two persons sleeping in the same room were murdered. Strange to say his health was improved by the excursion .- Newark Daily Adv.

CHARIVARI IN TIVERTON, R. I. - In this town on Wednes day evening a crowd undertook to serenade a newly married daughter of a Mr. Isaac Barker, by a general racket upon tin kettles, blowers, and stove funnels. Mr. Barker dispersed the rioters by firing at them with a gun loaded with shot, and five or six of them. One of the party thus hit, suel Negus, has entered a complaint against the party he was trying to insult for the assault

DEFENCES IN ENGLAND AGAINST FOREIGN

A good deal of discussion has arisen in England on the sufficiency of the preparations of defence of the country against an invasion from the coast of France, in case it should be attempted by a concentration of the power of the latter country, aided by steam vessels—these latter being regarded as a new element in the principles of attack and defence. A attainable. What can indemnify the nation for the loss of the many thousand brave men whose corpses the appearance of a letter from the Duke of Well-LINGTON, in which he expresses a decided opinion that the present condition of the country, in regard to defence, is unsatisfactory. The letter is as fol-

> STRATHFIELDSATE, JAN. 9, 1848. To Mojor General Sir John J. Burgoyne, K, C. B.

MY DEAR GENERAL : Some days have elapsed-indeed rtnight has-since I received your note, with a copy of your observations on the possible results of a war with France, ander our present system of military preparation.

You are aware that I have for years been sensible of the

alteration produced in maritime warfare and operations by the application of steam to the propelling of ships at sea. This discovery immediately exposed all parts of the coasts of these islands, which a vessel could approach at all, to be approached, at all times of the tide, and in all seasons, by vesis now so shallow as to believe that, since the bat-tle of San Jacinto, Mexico has ever had the least able, and at least liable to insult, and to have contributions

> the period of the Norman conquest, have never been suc-I have in vain endeavored to awaken the attention of different Administrations to this state of things, as well known to our neighbors (rivals in power, at teast former alversaries

> and enemies) as it is to ourselves. I hope that your paper may be attended with more success

> than my representations have been.
>
> I have above, in few words, represented our danger. We have no defence, or hope of defence, excepting in our fleet.
>
> We hear a great deal of the spirit of the people of England, for which no man entertains a higher respect than I do. But, unorganized, undisciplined, without systematic subordination stablished and well understood, this spirit, opposed to the fire of musketry and cannon, and to sabres and bayonets of discilined troops, would only expose those animated by such spirit confusion and destruction Let any man only make th tempt to turn to some use this spirit in a case of partial local disturbance; the want of previous systematic organization and subordination will prevent him even from communicating with more than his own menial servants and dependants; and, while mobs are in movement through the country, the most powerful will find that he can scarcely move from his own

It is perfectly true that, as we stand at present, with our naval arsenals and dockyards not half garrisoned, 5,000 men of all arms could not be put under arms, if required, for any service whatever, without leaving standing without relief all employed on any duty, not excepting even the guards over the paleon and the person of the several of the se

palace and the person of the sovereign.

I calculate that a declaration of war should probably find our own garrisons of the strength as follows, particularly considering that one of the most common accusations against this country is, that the practice has been to commence reprisals at sea simultaneously with a declaration of war, the order for the first of which must have been issued before the last can have

been published.

We ought to be with garrisons as follows, at the moment

	man is decimied.	
l	Channel Islands, (besides the militia of each well-organ trained, and disciplined,)	ized
1	Plymouth	do
100	Milford Haven	do
i	Portsmouth.         10,000           Dover.         10,000           Sheerness, Chatham, and the Thames.         10,000	do
,	Sheerness Chatham and the Thomas	do
28	Succruess, Chamam, and the I names10,000	do

I suppose that one-half of the whole regular force of the country would be stationed in Ireland, which half would give garrison for Cork. The remainder must be supplied from the half of the whole force at home stationed in Great Britain The whole force employed at home in Great Britain and Ireland would not afford a sufficient number of men for the mere defence and occupation, on the breaking out of war, of the works constructed for the defence of the dock-yards and naval arsenals, without leaving a single man disposable.

The measure upon which I have earnestly entreated different administrations to decide, which is constitutional, and has been invariably adopted in time of peace for the last eighty years, is to raise, embody, organize, and discipline the militia, of the same numbers for each of the three kingdoms united as during the late war. This would give a mass of organized force amounting to about 150,000 men, which we might im nedintely set to work to discipline. This alone would enable us to establish the strength of our army. This, with an augmentation of the force of the regular army, which would not cost £400,000, would put the country on its legs in respect to personal force, and I would engage for i s defence, old as I am. But, as we stand now, and if it be true that the exertions of the fleet alone are not sufficient to provide for our defence, we are not safe for a week after the declaration of war.

I am accommond to the consideration of these questions, and have examined and recommitted over and over again the whole coast from the North Foreland, by Dover, Folkestone, Beachy Head, Brighton, Arundel, to Seisey-bill, near Ports outh ; and I say that, excepting immediately under the fire of Dover Castle, there is not a spot on the coast of which infantry might not be thrown on shore at any time of tide, with any wind and in any weather, and from which such body of infantry, so thrown on shore, would not find within the dis-tance of five miles a road into the interior of the country

through the chiffs practicable for the march of a body of troops.

That in that space of coast (that is, between the North
Foreland and Selsey-bill) there are not less than seven small mbors or mouths of rivers, each without defence, of which an enemy, having landed his infantry on the coast, might take possession, and therein land his cavalry and artillery of all cali-

r, and establish himself and his communication with France. The nearest part of the coast to the metropolis is undoubtdly the coast of Sussex, from the east and west side of Beachyhead and to Selsey-bill. There are not less than twelve great roads leading from Brighten upon London, and the French army must be much altered indeed since the time at which I ppy country? Shall we insult the memory of ancestors by punishing men for displaying the to it forty chefs d'etat Major Generals capable of sitting down and ordering the march to the coast of 40,000 men; their em-barkation, with their horses and artillery, at the several French ports on the coast; their disembarkation at named points on the English coasts—that of the artillery and cavalry in named ports or mouths of rivers, and the a sembly at named points of the several columns; and the march of each of these from stage to stage to London.

Let say man examine our maps and roadbooks, consider of matter, and judge for himself.

I know of no mode of resistance, much less of protection. m this danger, excepting by an army in the field capable of meeting and contending with its formidable enemy, aided by all the means of fortification which experience in war and sci-

nce can suggest.

I shall be deemed foolbardy in engaging for the defence of the empire with an army composed of such a force of militia.

I may be so. I confess it, I should infinitely prefer, and should feel more confidence in an army of regular troops. But

the should command to defend the country.

This is my view of our danger and our resources. I was aware that our magazines and arsenals were very inadequately supplied with ordnance and carriages, arms, stores of all de-

ominations, and ammunition.

The deficiency has been occasioned in part by the sale of arms, and of various descriptions of ordnance stores, since the termination of the late war, in order to diminish the demand of supply to carry on the peace service of the ordnance; in party the conflagration of the arsenal which occurred in the ower some years ago, and by the difficulty under which all Governments in this country labor in prevailing upon Parliament, in time of peaces, to take into consideration measures neessary for the safety of the country in time of war.

The state of the ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c. in magazines, is in part the question of expense, and perhaps, in

I would recommend to have an alphabetical list of the stores examined by a committee, and made out in form, as upon the enclosed half sheet of paper, by ascertaining what there was in 1804, and what there is in store now, of each article, and

the difference between the two accounts.

I have taken the year 1804 as the standard, as that was the year-in which the invasion was threatened. It was previous to the employment of the armies in the Peninsula or North America; in short, as nearly as possible similar to the politi-cal circumstances in which we stand at this moment, except ing that we are now at peace with France; we were there

A fourth column would be the estimate of the expens bringing the magazines to the state in which they were in 1804.

With this information before him the Master General could give the Government accurate information of ordnance arms, ammunition, and stores in the magazines of the country.

You will see from what I have written that I have contplated the danger to which you have referred. I have done so for years. I have drawn to it the attention of different Ad-

inistrations at different times.

You will observe likewise that I have considered of he

he attainment.

I have done more. I have looked at and considered these localities in great detail, and have made up my mind upon the details of their defence.

These are questions to which my mind has not been un

These are questions to which my mind has not been un-accustomed. I have considered and provided for the defence, the successful defence, of the frontiers of many countries. You are the confidential head of the principal defensive part of the country. I will, if you and the Master General of the Ordnance choose, converse or otherwise communicate confidently (confidentially?) with you upon all the details of this subject; will inform you of all that I know, have seen, and think upon it, and what my notions are on the details of the defensive system to be adopted, and eventually carried into

I quite concur in all your views of the danger of our posi ion, and of the magnitude of the stake at issue. I am espe-ially sensible of the certainty of failure, if we do not at an y moment attend to the measures necessary to be taken for defence, and of the disgrace, the indelible disgrace of such failure: putting out of view all the other unfortunate conse quences, such as the loss of the political and social position of this country among the nations of Europe, of all its allies, in con-cert with and in aid of whom it has in our own times contended successfully in arms for its own honor and safety, and the When did any man hear of allies of a country unable to de

fend itself? of national finance of others, induce them to postpone those measures absolutely necessary for mere defence and safe'y under existing circumstances, forgetting altogether the common practice of successful armies in modern times imposing upon the conquered enormous pecuniary contributions, as well a other valuable and ornamental property. Look at the course pursued by France in Italy and Russia

able, and at least liable to insult, and to have contributions levied upon us on all parts of our coast; that is, the coast of these, including the Channel Islands, which, to this time from the period of the Norman conquest, have never been successfully invaded.

Loave in vair endeavored to awaken the attention of different parts in vair endeavored to awaken the attention of different parts. nad possession of Paris in 1815. Book at the account of the pecuniary sacrifices made upon that occasion, under their different heads of contributions, payments for subsistence, and maintenance of the invading armies, including clothing and other equipments, payments of old repudiated State debts, payments of debts due to individuals in war in the different countries of Europe, repayment for contributions levied, and moveable and immovable property sold in the course of the

> But such an account cannot be made out against this coun ry. No; but I believe that the means of some demands would not be wanting. Are there no claims for a fleet a Toulon in 1793? None for debts left unpaid by British sub jects in France, who escaped from confinement under covero the invasion in 1814 by the allied armies? Can any man pretend to limit the amount of the demands on account of the stributions du guerre? Then look at the conditions of the treaties of Paris, 1814.

volutionary war.

France, having been in possession of nearly every capital in Europe, and having levied contributions in each, and having in its possession or under its influence the whole of Italy, Germany, and Poland, is reduced to its erritorial limits as they stood in 1792.

Do we suppose that we should be allowed to keep—could we advance a pretension to keep—more than the islands composing the United Kingdom, ceding disgracefully the channel islands, on which an invader had never established himself since the period of the Norman conquest : I am bordering on seventy-seven years of age pass

honor. I hope that the Almighty may protect me from being the witness of the tragedy which I sanot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert. Believe me ever yours, sincerely,
WELLINGTON.

STRANDOSTING THE SCIOTO RIVER.-Keelboats used ascend the Scioto river as far as Chillicothe, perhaps further, before the Ohio canal was built, and flat boats were common; but since then the Scioto has been pretty much abandoned as "a desert waste of waters." But a new era has arrived. On Monday of last week the steamer American started up the Scioto for the head of navigation. The following note to the Ohio State Journal announces the success of the experiment PIKETON, (OHIO,) FEBRUARY 1, 1848.

I write to acquaint you with the gratifying intelligence the the steamboat American, Grey master, is a few miles below this place, on her first trip up the Scioto, and that she will, out doubt, arrive in the neighborhood of Chillicothe either this evening or to-morrow morning. A therough examina ion of the river was made a few days since by competer captains, and it fully confirmed the opinion perstofore enter-tained that the Scioto is navigable for light draught steamers during the greater part of the year. The American is not a small boat, but it has not as yet met with any obstructions, and none are anticipated. I hope to be able to inform you soon that a regular line of packets is running from Chillicothe

The New York Journal of Commerce has a letter dated Constantinople, December 15, which says that the annual festival of the Turks, called Courban Beiram, or " Feast of Sacrifices," was made memorable this year by the issue of an Imperial Order constituting the Protestant subjects of the Empire into a separate and independent community, like that of the Armenians, Greeks, and Latins.

FROM THE BOSTON JOURNAL OF PRIDAY. So it seems that the veteran Commander-in-Chiefic actually

be tried on charges preferred by General Worth-that the Paymaster General of the Army is to be the President of this Court of Inquiry, and Caleb Cushing, who never set a squadron in the field, and who, so far as he is enlightened by military experience, hardly knows the difference between a um major and a major domo, is one of the member of the Court to investigate the conduct of the successful Commander of the Army, and decide whether he is guilty of sins of omission or commission which should subject him to the ordeal of that "solemn mockery," a Court Martial!

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.—The shipments of specie from the port of New York last week amounted to \$354,096, making the total amount shipped from that port since the first of January \$1,724,427.

THE ARMY CONTRACTS for 1848, for furnishing supplies the United States troops, have been distributed as bliows Blankets: 15,000, to Grant & Barton, New York Kerseys: 100,000 yards sky blue, to Caleb Jones, agent of the Virginia Woollen Company; 4,000 yards dark blue do to F. W. Priest, Little Falls Wool Growers' Manufacturing Com-Fine blue cloth : 4,000 yards, dragoon service, to W. Churchill, Utica Steam Woollen Company. Cottonand wool flannels: 10,000 yards, to John Scott, Fairmount, Palladel. Twilled flannels: 30,000 yards, to T. Pect. New York. Half-hose : 3,000 dozen, to Thos. R. Fisher, Gerwn, Pennsylvania. The item of "kerseys," allotted to the Virginia Woollen Company at Richmond, involves a cost of upwards of \$125,000.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT -The ferry-boat, while o the Elimois river at Ottawa on the 5th ultimo, wasswamped, and of the six passengers in it three were drowned. The those who were drowned are, Mr. WHEATLAND, JOHN LAW. and a young man named McGraw. Mr. Keeler, Mr. Boles, and Mr. G. Burr were saved; Boles and Burr by swimming I know that I shall not have these. I may have others, and if an addition is made to the existing regular army allotted for home defence of a force which will cost 400,000% a year, there would be a sufficient disciplined force in the field to enable him.

Wheatland leaves a young wife to mourn his loss, having been married about four weeks.

The venerable widow of the late MATTHEW B. WHIT-TLESTY, Esq., lately came to a sudden and shocking death in Danbury, (Conn.) by borning. She had retired to her room and had put on her night clothes, and it is supposed that she had been reading a newspaper, and that, while thus engaged, it came in contact with the flame of the lamp, she threw the paper down and attempted to smother the blaze with her foot, when in the effort her clothes took fire and she was instantly enveloped in flames.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE .- At Brooklyn, New York, or Tuesday evening last, a promising girl named Bridget Pense, about sixteen years of sge, came to a sudden and violent death by the hand of her little brother. As the was seated upon a chair in the apartment, the lad took up a gun which had been charged by the father, and which was standing in the corner. Not thinking that it was loaded, he put a percussion cap upon it, and discharged it at his sister. The heavy charge which it contained entered her neck, and in fifteer putes she breathed her last.

CRUEL MURDER .- The Fort Smith Herald informs us that quite recently a hunting party of Creek Indians were encamped some sixty or seventy miles below that place, when the men of the party brutally murdered one of their women, her only being pierced by four rifle balls. The cause of this atro cious murder was in consequence of the woman marrying a man who was a relative, which the Creek law prohibits. The urderers were not arrested.

HEAVY DAMAGES .- In the case of Elisha H. Hale ve. th e city of Boston, before the Court of Common Pleas, the rry rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing da-tages at \$4,416.66. Mr. Hale brought this sont to recover damages for injuries sustained in consequence of falling into a hole (which should have been covered by a grating) in Pearl street. His injuries are permanent, and of such a nature as to incapacitate him for active business.

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—The St. Louis Republican no tices the circulation of a memorial asking Congress for a de-nation of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lexington, Missouri, to the mouth of the Ohio.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 5, 1848. What has the year 1847 done for the world ? is question which may be properly asked at the comnencement of 1848. Has it left the moral, reliious, political, and social condition of mankind better than it found them ! Have sovereigns become more liberal and subjects more enlightened? Have poverty and crime and want and misery decreased ! Has education been more extended, and legislation become more humanized and regenerating ? In fact, is the great principle of the age, PROGRESS, stamped upon the events of the past year, as the seal of its haracter and the testimonial of its value in the history of the world? To this long string of questions we think that one answer may be given, and we are grateful that it is an affirmative one. And, first, what has occurred in England during the past year? An abundant harvest has blessed the land, and comparative plenty has succeeded to such a season of destitution and want as had been long previously unknown to us. Poverty and crime and suffering have of course proportionally diminished; but there is yet, not only in Ireland, but in comparatively happy England, more than abundant employment for charitable exertion. Nay, there is yet more of pauperism and degradation than any thing short of broad and general national action can remove. But let us be thankful that the Christmas of 1847 must have been warmly welcomed at thousands of hearths where that of 1846 met with a cold reception.

The year which has just closed witnessed a great diminution in political party spirit : so great, indeed, that some of our leading public journals deprecate the present unanimity in the legislature of the country as being likely to lead to carelessness, indolence, and a numerous train of evils. They say that no administration will long be careful of the people's interests, or desire to posses their good opinion, unless it is kept upon the alert by a watchful, powerful, and organized opposition. We cannot top to discuss the question; we have stated the fact. The inancial policy of Sir Robert Peer has been tried, and so have the principles and the workings of comparative free trade. The friends of both say they have worked well , their opponents are equally asseverative of the contrary. Probably neither have yet had a sufficient trial.

Lord John Russell has during the past year brought forward an educational measure, which, while it fell short of national necessity and public expectation, was unquestionably a great step gained. It was an important foundation on which to raise, on a future day, a goodly superstructure. The poorlaw commission and the administration of the poor-laws have been much modified and improved. The principles of this law, as it was originally framed, were good, but its workings were terribly deficient. More comfort, and at less cost, will be enjoyed by the unfortunate objects of its operation under its present modification. The hours of factory labor have been shortened by the passage of the ten-hours' bill. The result is doubted, but the object was humane and benevolent. The evils of the transport and convict system have been recognised by the Government, and, with the exception for particular ofences, they will speedily be erased from the list of punish-

Ireland was assisted and relieved with a promptitude and t an extent favorable to the national character and hono able to umanity. The retrospect of the year, in connexion with Ireland, is too vividly before our eyes to need dwelling upon. We hasten therefore to a subject, painful indeed in its consideration, and fearful in its results, but which is at least free from the accumulation of ignorance, suffering, and crime which have of late formed the staple of Irish intelligence. It is a subject nearer home-the late commercial crisis. Extensive and awful as the effects of that crisis have proved, they cannot be said to have been altogether unexpected by those who, astounded at the fever and excitement into which the spirit of commercial gambling was hurrying the community, trembled at the unavoidable consequences of such a course. The immediate effect has passed, and it may be that good will be the result. It has ruined many, but it has cautioned thousands, and may prove a blessing in the end, rough and unpalatable as its visitation has been upon those that it afflicted. The Ministerial interference with the Bank of England was probably serviceable in arresting the monetary alarm; it certainly will do good by calling the attention of Parliament to the existing charter of the bank; and Sir Robert Peel's bill will either be declared worthy of all confidence, or, after a full examination, be so reconstructed as to better answer its intentions. A new Parliament has been elected during the lately closed year, and probably the friends of liberal opinions and of progressive legislation throughout England, Europe, brought to establish any thing, particularly when all figures and the world have more cause to rejoice in the result of the elections than in any thing clse which the chronicle of the tion are carefully kept out of sight, and no more alluded to year will bear upon its record. The classification of the mem- than if they never existed, or the principles which they involve

numbers : Old Parliament, .283 112 263

Now, although we do not suppose that every member of the new House of Commons who is classed as a Liberal is to be depended upon as a thorough-going advocate of all measures which partake of that quality, or that every one who is called a Protectionist has not any leaning towards civil and religious liberty, toleration, improvement, and progress, yet no better classification can be given, and in general those who are counted among the Liberals may be calculated upon as being favorable to toleration and liberty; whilst the distinguishing mark of those who are called protectionists will be found to be a tenacious holding on to things as they are and a most holy dread of innovation. The friends of Sir Robert Peel will mostly be found to belong to the Liberal party, and to be supporters of the commercial and general policy of the present Whig Administration. The history of the short session of the new Parliament belongs to the old year. That history was noticed in a former communication; it was a bright and satisfactory commencement.

Lord Morpeth's preposed sanitary measure, though last mentioned, is far from being regarded as least in importance. "Cleanliness" is said, in a homely adage, to be "next to godliness." It certainly is necessary to health of body, and without health there can be neither mental ease, comfort, nor exertion. So much for what the past year has done, and has

promised shall be done for England. Has the European Continent reason to rejoice in the events of the past year? We think that, generally speaking, it has. Denmark and Sweden have been quietly advancing, liberalizing, and improving; nay, a Copenhagen paper startles us with the intelligence that even remote Greenland has felt the influence of improvement; for we find therein an advertisement of a Greenland family for a music master! Who knows but that a few years hence we may have a Greenland linnet occupying the place at the Italian opera house which was lately so triumphantly filled by the Swedish nightingule. The anticipation may seem light and frivolous, but the fact of the union of Greenland and a music master is a striking one, and what no other year but 1847 ever produced. . .

And what has 1817 done for your side of the water ?-- for the birthplace of Washington and FRANKLIN, of Madison and MARSHALL, of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and HENRY CLAY : for the country towards which the eyes of the whole civilized world are turned with wonder and expectation; in whose progress every well-wisher to the best interests of mankind is concerned, and on whose prosperity the liberties of the human race are most materially dependant; whose hitherto successful realization of the blessings of free government gives an additional nerve to the arm of every foe to tyranny and oppression, and whose failure would cast a gloom over every mind that comprehends the value of well-regulated liberty, and is qualified to enjsy its blessings? I will not anticipate any other than a favorable reply.

JANUARY 8 -The revenue returns of this kingdom have just been made up for the year which ended on the 5th instant. The following is the result, accompanied with the

tatement of 1840 :		Charles and the Charles of the
	1846.	1847.
astoms	218,310,865	£18,015,2
xcise	12,521,250	11,730,74
tamps	6,931,414	6,959,5
roperty tax	5,395,391	5,450,8
swessed taxes	4,272,406	4,234,5
out office	816,000	864,0
rown lands	120,000	77,0
fiscellaneous	317,090	184,9
	48,684,416	47.516.8

\*. Deficiency of 1847 in permanent sources of national revenue, | tainly much diversity of opinion respecting them among the To this add the extras for 1846, viz : -China money..... Excess of repayment of advances in 1846 above

506,365 those of 1847.... Total deficiency of revenue from all sources in 1847 .....£2,341,549

the National Banks of France and Holland. late money crisis be ascribed. Such, we venture to anticipate, will be the report of the committee of the House of Com- calling his attention to the subject. mons appointed on the currency question. If Sir Robert Peel's bill had permitted the Bank of England to make an unlimited formation of your respectable fire companies, and the calculaissue of notes, would the crisis have terminated so easily, tions of your equally respectable insurance offices. An offiwould business so soon again have returned into its usual channels, would confidence have been already restored, and of London of the fires which have occurred in the metropolis the commercial atmosphere become purified and healthy? We and its suburbs. The statement for the year 1847 exhibits the feel quite inclined to reply in the negative.

Late Parliamentary returns show that the export of British and Irish produce and manufactures is upon the increase, and the employment, since the commencement of the new year, of a great additional number of operatives in the manufacturing districts proves that a market is anticipated for their produce. At the port of Liverpool alone the increase of the exports of home produce and manufacture during the first nine months of 1847 over those of the same portion of 1846 is £1,042,924. The following is a list of some of the principal tropolis and suburbs is estimated as being about 250,000;

The state of the s	CARLO CONTRACTOR OF THE STREET	
	1846.	1847.
Cotton manufactures	29,100,793	£9,383,563
Cotton yarn	1,751,685	1,333,06
Iron and steel manufactures	1,041,088	1,490,470
Lead	23,346	39,35
Tin and tin plates	416,869	280, 158
Salt	148,344	188,998
Silk manufactures	218,088	295,750
Sugar, refined	48,299	66,16
Woollen manufactures	2,736,389	3,382,00
Woollen yarn	19,415	26,181
Certainly the exports of the first	nine months	of 1847 de

not in any way indicate what they were during the last three months, when the commercial pressure was working its distressing operations; but, as comparatively few failures occurred among the manufactures, and as business is now brisk in that branch of trade, it is a fair inference that there was no material depreciation in it during those three months. The advocates of the free-trade system find another fact in

their favor in the official statement that during the years 1841, 1842, and 1843 the declared value of British manufactures exported averaged about seventeen millions sterling annually. whilst in 1844, 1845, and 1846 they averaged nearly twenty millions annually. I mentioned in a late communication that the fiscal affair of the East India Company were far from being in a flourish-

ing condition. The following statement from official docu-

ments justifies that assertion :	
In 1843 the expenditures were	£18,612,916 17,173,788
Excess of expenditure	1,439,128
In 1844 the expenditures werethe revenue	18,036,649 17,293,135
Excess of expenditure	743,514
In 1845 the expendituresthe revenue	
Excess of expenditure	1,495,376

Blackwood's Magazine for this month contains a long and labored article on what is termed "Thirty Years of Liberal Legislation." It is a very able, but certainly a one-sided dissertation. It proves, as Lord GEORGE BENTINCK has more than once done, that figures and statistical tables may be and statistics which tend to prove the other side of the quesbers of the old and the new Parliament exhibits the following and elucidate had no bearing upon the subject. It would be and elucidate had no bearing upon the subject. It would be hazarding too much to assert that all the ground occupied by by far the larger portion of it would have to be abandoned if fairly and skilfully attacked, with the facts and figures which could legitimately be brought to act upon it. We do not accuse the writer of misquoting facts or mistating figures; he is too experienced a controversialist to do that; but he only quotes and states what suits his purpose. No doubt there have en great errors in British legislation during the last thirty years, but to saddle the whole upon the Liberal side of politics

rather too much. It is painful to observe that the powerful writers in both Blackwood's Magazine and the London Quarterly Review are directing their energies and soiling their pages with vituperation of no mitigated description against liberal merr and liberal measures. The article we have alluded to is proof against the Magazine : and one, headed " Pope Pius IX. and Italy," in the Review, shows that it is as strong an advocate as ever for things as they are-abuses, wrongs, and errors, all ogether; and puts its foot down as decidedly in resistance to progress and improvements as it did in the days of Gifford. It will not advance with the age; it then is the duty of the age to advance without it, and leave it wedded to its idols ; and it

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, on account of his great age and infirmities, has deputed the consecration of Dr. HAMP-DEN to the Bishoprick of Hereford to a commission consisting of three Bishops, whose names are not yet announced. The remony is to take place at Whitehall, on the 30th instant. Dr. LEE will be consecrated Bishop of Manchester before the eassembling of Parliament; and thus two additional liberal and tolerant members will be added to the Bench of Bishops and vote on the bill for the emancipation of their Jewish fel- SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR FEBRUARY low-subjects. The bill, which has been read the first time in the House of Commons, merely provides that a Jew, when elected a member of that house, shall swear due allegiance to the Crown, and to uphold the Protestant succession; disclaiming all intention of endeavoring to subvert the Church as by law established, "making this declaration in the plain and ordinary acceptation of the words, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever"-the oath to be adnistered in the same way as Jews are now directed to be sworn before giving evidence in a court of justice.

This bill does not, however, remove all the disabilities and disqualifications under which Jews at present exist. For instance, a Jew, after the passage of this bill, cannot hold the office of Regent of the United Kingdom; or that of Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, or Commissioner of the Great Seal, or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, nor hold or execute any office in the Churches of England, Ireland, or Scotland, or in any of the ecclesiastical courts, or about any cathedral or college, or reside and take any degree therein. Where a Jew holds, by purchase or otherwise, any right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice, such presentation is to be exercised by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Thus it appears that the rights of the Church will remain sufficiently guarded, even although half a dozen Jews should obtain seats in the House of Commons.

The Duke of Welling Tox's letter to Sir Jour BURGOTNE, upon the subject of the Coast Defences, has at last been published in the newspapers. It was to be expected that it would call forth a host of comments. The question naturally divides itself into two parts : The first being, how far the state of the world and of politics expose this country to greater chances of attack than have ever before awaited it? The second, if such risk be admitted, what measures of defence will be the most efficient and economical? We do not assume the ability to answer either of these questions, and there is cer-

compared with 1846......£1,167,540 best informed. One thing, however, is certain : the Government is stirring itself. A commission has been appointed by the Master General of the Ordnance, which has been sitting some time at Woolwich, to consider the subject of extending the coast defences and of strengthening the existing lines of fortification. The Commissioners have visited the whole of the eastern, western, and southern coasts of England, and That this deficiency is not so large as was feared it would have inspected every place where they judged it probable that be is proved by the effect which the statement had in the stock a hostile fleet would, in the event of a war, attempt a landing. market, where prices were not only maintained, but advanced.

An extensive correspondence has also been opened at the outports, with a view of ascertaining from pilots and other good cipated a falling off of at least another million on the revenue authority where it would be practicable for an enemy to make receipts of the past year. Three per cent. consols are now a landing, even in flat-bottomed boats and launches, in order worth eighty-six per cent. in the market, which is as high as that the entire line of coast may be effectually guarded against they can be expected to rise at the present rate of interest, the possibility of a surprise. The report of the Commiss four per cent. This is the rate at the Bank of England and ers will, when completed, be submitted to the Master General. Additional guns and means of defence have also been It will be well for the sound and safe pursuits of trade and ordered to the principal forts, &c. These can only be reommerce that money should not become cheaper. The Bank garded as prudential and precautionary measures; it is not of England committed its great act of indiscretion by discounting largely at three and even two and a half per cent., thus likely to occur with France, or any other Power; but there aiding the always too general tendency to speculation; com- are contingencies in all human affairs. Happen what may, pelled, as it necessarily was, when money became scarcer, to John Bull seems determined not to be caught napping; and, press for the repayment of the advances so cheaply obtained, if his coast defences have been suffered to get out of repair, and so, in too many cases, rashly and imprudently employed. or the invention of steam ravigation rendered additional land To this cause more than to any other may the origin of the defences necessary, he is right in setting about the work, and ought to feel very much obliged to the "old iron Duke" for

A word or two on the statistics of London fires for the incial return is made every year by the fire brigade of the city following results:

when the number of fires was 1,022. The fires and losses

in the provinces appear, from the fire office returns, to have been far greater in the year 1847 than they were for many preceding years. The number of dwelling houses in the methose destroyed or materially injured by fire during last year were therefore about I in every 550. The Electric Telegraph Company has commenced its ope-

rations in London, and transmits messages to all parts of England. The price charged for sending a message of one hundred words to Liverpool is £5. This is considered so high that great dissatisfaction is expressed. The time occupied in forwarding such a message is about ten minutes. Do you not do this business quicker and cheaper? The distance between London and Liverpool is about 220 miles.

I have often asked myself, whilst walking through the

streets of London, what were the most distinguishing characteristics of the objects around me from those which would meet my eye in Boston, Philadelphia, or New York? The first contrast is the general narrowness of the streets : the next the effect of coal fires upon the color of the houses, churches, &c. ; the next the mixture of antique buildings with modern ones. It is true that some parts of London-Regent street and Oxford street, for instance-would vie with Broadway, in New York, or Chesnut street, in Philadelphia, for breadth, and the houses, shops, &c. would be far from suffering by the comparison. But there are exceptions to an almost general rule, which obtains not only in London, but in almost all English towns, and in some of the smaller ones in the interior as much as any where. We will say nothing about the atmosphere of London; it would not be fair, at this murky season of the year, to compare it with the bright skies and clear air of your cities. He who could rid London of its black canopy of smoke, by contriving any chesp mode of causing fires to consume their own smoke, would be really a great benefactor to his species. But the great, the distressing difference between London

and your cities, is the multitude of miserable and craving objects of charity which almost every where surround you in the former place. Such melancholy tones, such beseeching looks, such countenances so deeply inscribed with hunger, cold, and misery, press upon every step, that all personal comfort is destroyed. Here it is not, as it is with you, that the ragged and distressed form the exception to the general rule; but the comfortable looking, the decent, and the well-dressed are the few : the wretched, the suffering, and half naked the many.

THE Second Term of the Law School of Harvard University for the present academical year will open on Priday, February 25, 1848. The active labors of instruction will be shared equally by Simon Greeners, LL.D., Dane Pro-fessor of Law, and Joel Parker, LL.D., Royall Professor of Law. A course of lectures on International and Civil Law will

commercial jurisprudence for merchants and men of business. No public instruction is given in the local or peculiar jurisprudence of any particular State; but the library, consisting of nearly 12,000 volumes, furnishes ample means for the study of local law and practice; and the students are privately assisted in these studies by the professors, as occasion may re-

No particular course of previous study is requisite for admission; but every student is required to produce testimonials of his good moral character, and to give a bond of \$200 to the steward, with a surety, resident in Massachusetts, conditioned for the payment of all college dues; or, instead of a bond, he may deposite \$150 with the steward at the commengement of each term, to be retained by him till the end of the term, and then accounted for. No student is matriculated until such testimonials are produced and security given. The tuition fees a e \$30 a term and \$25 for half or any lesser fraction of a term, which cottiles the student to the use of the college and law libraries and text books, and a free admission to all the public lectures in the University. Instruction may be had in any foreign language taught in the University for the additional fee of \$10 a year for each language studied. The necessary expenses of a student who resides all the year in Cambridge will not exceed the following: Tuition \$100; rent and care of room, with use of furniture, averaging about \$78; board from \$91 to \$182; fuel from \$15 to \$30; washing from \$15 to \$30—total \$299 to \$420, exclusive of clothes and what No particular course of previous study is requisite for ad-\$15 to \$30-total \$299 to \$420, exclusive of clothes and wha

\$15 to \$30—total \$299 to \$420, exclusive of clothes and what is termed pocket-money.

In regard to the amount of pocket-money, neither expediency nor the usages of society require that it should be large. Students who have pursued their studies in this school for three terms, and attorneys at law, who, after having been admitted to the bar in States where a previous course of study for at least one year is required, have pursued their studies in this school for two terms, are entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, and after passing a satisfactory examination, to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Applications for admissions to the Law School may be made to either of the professors at Cambridge.

Applications for admissions to the Law So either of the professors at Cambridge, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 5, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers. 32,000 Dollars. 80 prizes of 1,000 Dollars are 80,000 Dollars. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class No. 15, for 1848.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, February 19, 1848. dec. Cc. &c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$140
Do do 26 half do 70
Do do 26 quarter do 35

\$50,000-\$20,000-\$15,000. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. 17, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Saturday, February 26, 1848.

SPLENDID LOTTERY. prize of. \$50,000 | 1 prize of \$2,145 do 20,000 | 10 do 2,000 do 15,000 | 10 do 1,500 do 8,000 | 20 do 1,000 do 4,000 | 40 do 500 do 3,000 | &c. &c. &c. &c.

14 drawn ballots out of 75 numbers.

Tickets \$15—halves \$7.50—quarters \$3.75—eighths \$1.87.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$180 00

Do do of 25 half do 90 00

Do do of 25 quarter do 45 00

Do do of 25 eighth do 92 50

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